The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For The Blair County Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NO. I.

This immortal truth has been a toast at many a convivial gathering since it was first uttered by its illustrious author, and although so long used upon public occasions throughout the north and the south, yet the sentiment has become a badge of disloyalty in some parts of the country, and to-day, even, in that part of it whose soil, the habits of its people, and its interests compel it to seek association with other kindred States, a spirit of alienation has sprung up, and threatens to destroy the dearest pledge that was ever bestowed upon any people.

Experience has taught us that liberty is better promoted and perpetuated by a union of such States as have a common purpose, and whose resources, when thrown into one channel, and concentrated upon one object, produce the grandest results, and assist the nation in attaining to the highest excellence. Virtue is the parent of true liberty. And, one of her cardinal principles is a proper regard for the obligations existing between a republic and its citizens. If the government carry out the precise object of its creation, no stronger obligation can rest on any one, than the obligation to observe the exact duties of a citizen. There is nothing more patent to the understanding than this. But many people endeavor to compromise with their consciences by abstaining from open and overt acts, violating the fundamental principles of organized society, but are either guilty of concealing the mischievous plots of others, or of employing as agents persons whose boldness is equal to every emergency, demanding the exercise of great assurance. It is the practice of successful vine-growers to keep beneath the soil the growth of the young plant, until it has taken firm root, and of throwing upon it all the waste and refuse that the scavenger can gather in his morning rounds; so in a measure is the secret plotter like him, going into all the dark and filthy corners, to gather up the sweepings of infamy to nourish his treason, and to bury it until its poisonous roots shall have infected all the organs of society, and have run its deadly circle through the veins and arteries of the political body. Is the person who thus assails the government responsible to the people for his conduct? Is he excusable, if, from his negligence, evil is done to the common wealth? Most certainly not. It is guilt in any one to listen to the treasonable conversations and speeches of these enemies of mankind for mere purpose of curiosity. As often as heard, do these vile beings receive encouragement. It is the duty of every good citizen to hunt them up; to follow them to their hiding places, and bring to light the crimes, which, if they take deep root in the State, will bring, as their fruit, the despicable and dishonorable condition of distracted, impoverished and war-stricken republics. It is not the enemy that has taken the field against us, and is directing his artillery against our battalions, but it is the low, cringing, midnight assassin, that unbars the shutter, or the still more malignant wretch that administers the bane in our food, that we fear. And we have no fear, if the people are equal to the task. We believe they are able to accomplish the object of this war, and to bring the nation out of its troubles triumphantly, and with honor to themselves, and a perpetual benefit to posterity.

How are the people to be educated in the wholesome doctrines of patriotism and loyalty to the government? Is it by tickling their fancies with beautiful tales of imaginary and model republics? Is it by worrying their patiences with long dissertations upon the origin of society? Or is it to be done by simply appealing to their experience? Now, what has been the experience of the people of this country in regard to the relations existing between the governors and the governed? Have they not had the largest toleration in the exercise of their religious opinions? Have not those rights of property, as acknowledged in all civilized countries, been respected by every branch of the State and Federal governments? Has not the educational interest of this country been advanced quite as much as under any other form of government that has ever existed? Has not the parental hand of the government been extended to all branches of industry? Here is a list of questions, the answers to which determine the degree of intelligence to which the individual asked has attained. For the part of those who have given unmistakeable testimony of their devotion to the present and existing government, we have it to say that their answers will be, that no argument, however ingeniously presented, can make them believe that it was necessary to reorganize the government, or divide its functions, in order to secure a greater protection to individual rights. Our rights were as perfect under the constitution, as any human power is able to make them. Then of what use is it to endeavor to work a change?—But those who sought a modification of the fundamental law of the Union have abandoned their first ground; they see (which is after a sad experience) that concession is not the remedy for disunion, and in despair have exclaimed that there is no remedy, and that the disease is incurable. They are driven to abandon their first argument by the invincible logic of facts. But they have not the courage to come out and acknowledge their error, and, as a consequence, they fly to another delusion, which is the hope of obtaining a peace without any further appeal to arms. But what a peace would they bring us! What do they propose to do for the Union? Simply to divide its territory; to delude the people with the idea that those who have labored to bring about a peace are their best friends, and upon the ruins of their country will they build (we had almost said a temple of Fame) but a prison of infamy.

We must not omit to notice the frequent remarks that are made in almost every circle of society, respecting the arbitrary arrests of loyal citizens. It would speak well for the government if it were not necessary for it to make any arrests, but it would be more creditable for the people if their conduct would allow the government to abandon this indispensable weapon of self-defence. But this is the point. The authorities at Washington did not resort to this mode of plenary punishment until the traitorous enemies of our country began to corrupt the press; the council chamber; the courts, and even the family circle. Now what could be done in the matter but to cut up by the roots this wicked device. There are times when sedition laws are the pests of society, but at the present time what loyal man object to the putting out of harm's way those silent emissaries of our public and most implacable foe! Let all private interest, all personal ambition, all family influences, all wealth, and all power, yield to this, our sentiment: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved."

PAT ANDRUS.

Stafford C. H., Va., Feb. 21, 1863.

Scene in the Illinois Legislature.

SPEECH OF A BRAVE OLD PATRIOT.

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of February 14, writes as follows:

A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. FUNK, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand dollars per annum taxes, towards the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. FUNK rose to object to trifling resolutions, which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State government. He said:

Mr. Speaker, I can sit in my seat no longer and see such by-play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart.

I say there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up to denounce the war and the Administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five, I came to Illinois a poor boy, I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye twelve thousand, [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the ink stand to fly in the air,] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous applause, which the Speaker could could not control.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me, I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in this Senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the Senate ring again,] are killing my neighbors' boys now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on now, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and a crowd collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radient with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Col. Mack a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Col. Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time.—[Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say, (raising his voice and violently striking the desk,) the country wound be the better of swinging them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here to their traitorous facos. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I must rejoice at it. [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in this Senate who are not traitors; but true loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here in this Senate. I see them gibe, and smirk, and grin at the true Union men. Must I defy them? I stand here ready for them, and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man, with the heart of a patriot, could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men that disgrace this Legislature, this State, and this country. For myself I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures; I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath; and I am ready to meet the traitors themselves here or any where, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty, yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege, to do it. But some of these traitors here, who are working night and day to put their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrits as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to the support of the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They care about high taxes! They are picayune men anyhow, and pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope or expect to. This is an excuse of traitors. [Cheers.]

Mr. Speaker: Excuse me. I feel for my country, in this, her hour of danger, from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering.] The Speaker rapped upon his desk, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

Mr. Speaker: I have said my say; I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them, I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon.—(Tremendous applause,) during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.

I never before witnessed so much excitement in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and pathos which wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surround the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The Democrats said nothing, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

Extremity of the Rebels.

We have seen a gentleman, says the N. Y. Post, who has been lately in Richmond and spent some time there. He had good opportunities for seeing how the affairs of rebeldom are getting on. He gives the following interesting particulars: He says in the most positive manner that the rebel army "has done growing." *Every man in the South*, between 18 and 40, who can possibly bear arms, is now in the service. There is a bill before the rebel Congress conscripting even foreigners and Marylanders. The latter have been hitherto exempt. Even at present they give foreigners ten days to leave the country, but they issue no passes; and all who escape from the clutches of the conscript officers hereafter will have to get away secretly and without passes.

What the Rebels Stand in Need Of.

The supplies of the rebel army, with the exception of its shoes, are better than they have been. Above one-half of the soldiers are supplied with overcoats, and it is said that three out of every four of these are "Yankee overcoats," captured from us. Shoes are scarce. A great many soldiers wear canvas shoes and moccasins. Cavalry boots are worth $70 in Richmond. Some of the men our informant saw were absolutely barefooted; even officers of the lower grades had marched and fought in bare feet. The troops are very deficient in camp equipage. But in the matter of clothing the rebel army is now better supplied than it was a year ago. Much gray cloth is manufactured now in the South, and sold only to soldiers. Horses are getting scarce. There is not a good horse in the country, except those now in the army. Cattle, too, seem to be getting scarce. In the droves collected for the army one sees the greater part yearlings or two year olds, such animals as we do not think of killing here. The rebels are reported to be somewhat short of powder. They get the most of this from England, by way of Charleston and Mobile. Forage, too, is getting scarcer. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee has command of the cavalry on the line of the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg to the mouth, and has eaten the country bare of provisions and everything which can be consumed for 20 miles back of our line. The unfortunate people who live in that region are at the point of starvation.

Prices at Present in Richmond.

Old bacon is sold at $1,25 a pound.—There is no new bacon, as there is not salt enough to cure it. They pickle pork lightly, but it will not keep in warm weather. Lard is sold at $1,25 a pound. There is no oil for lights and for lubricating purposes, to be got in the South, and lard is used instead. For this reason this article is rapidly rising, as much is consumed for machinery, in the coal mines, as well as for lights. Butter sells for $2,50 a pound, molasses $15 a gallon, sugar $1,25 a pound, oak wood $25 a cord, pine wood $20.—Luxuries are at fabulous prices. Hair pins are not to be had in the South. White kid gloves alone are sold at reasonable rates, because no one wears them. Calico sells at $2,50 a yard—this for the commonest quality. Whisky brings $40 a gallon, and poor at that, and dram drinkers must pay often $1 a glass.

Ladies' shoes, such as one buys here for $1,25, cannot be had for less than $20 the pair. Common pocket knives bring $9. Common soft hats, price $3 here, sell there for $25. It is believed that there is not fine black cloth enough in Richmond to make a frock-coat. Beef sells for $1 a pound; flour sells at $28 the barrel in Richmond. The poorer people live chiefly on corn, and now and then a little rusty bacon. Salt is held cheap at 25 cents the pound. This has fallen in price; and this is the only article of consumption which has gone down. Everything else constantly rises in price. Substitutes for the army cost $2,500; but it needs much influence to get leave to hire a substitute. Often when a soldier has engaged and paid a substitute, the authorities catch him and conscript him.

Our informant is certain that but a few days ago there was a formidable rebel force in front of Hooker. He laughs at the assertions and reports in the Richmond journals that part of Lee's army had gone down to Vicksburg. He says—and here he but repeats what every man returned from the South has said—that the rebel papers never speak the truth about army movements. They dare not tell, even if they happen to know, for the rebels stand no nonsense.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Six years ago a young man just entering life, under the influence of rum, committed a crime against society, was tried, convicted, and sent to Warpin. He served out his time behind the prisons. Before his trial, a fair girl had promised to link her fortunes to his, and cruel was the blow to her.

All through the six years did she wait for the day of his release. With a true woman's heart she believed him innocent—innocent at least before God—and, like the magnet, she held on her steady way, her heart pointing ever to the future. Long were the hours to him. Slowly passed the hours—seconds were minutes—minutes were hours—hours days—days weeks—weeks months—months years—and the years were like ages. Every tolling of the prison bell struck deep to his heart, and every sunset took another thread from the long skein. Nor were the hours less weary to her. Hope, that blessed angel, sat beside her by day, and reposed on her pillow by night. Some there were who laughed at her holy love—who sneered so meanly at her lover—a prisoner miles away. But little mattered it to her heart and him. Others might point to a man in prison garb, toiling away from morn till night, but with one star to guide him on. She saw but the honest soul that might be saved or be lost, and, woman that she was, nerved herself to bear the gibes and jeers. Blessed words came to him in his lonely cell, words of love, of hope, of kindness; and stronger grew the heart of her who had truly been his better angel watching over his broken nature. Each word from her lightened the hours as they slowly went by, and longer grew the day on which liberty was to come. Men visited him, and with careless or speaking eye threw into his cell maddening thoughts on which his soul must feed, and tremblingly shrink to the darkest corner of its temple. Then a letter from her would dash aside the dark curtains, and beckon him on to a spot of sunshine, outside and beyond his present reach.

So passed the years. The sin was long since more than atoned for; and at last the little spot of sunshine crept to his cell, and entering by the key-hole of the door, let him forth into the bright rays of liberty. He was conducted to the office of the prison by Mr. McGraw, and a citizen's dress, instead of a prison suit, given unto him, and into an inner room, where stood she, who, years before, had promised before God to be his. What a meeting! 'Tis not for us to speak of it.

On the evening train the two arrived in Milwaukee, and were joined in marriage. We were a witness to the ceremony, and shall never forget it; never forget the eye moistened with tears of happiness, nor the throbbings of the heart that had so long waited and trusted. Saved, saved! May the future be all the brighter for the dark cloud that so long hung over it, and true friends be ever ready to lend a helping hand. We believe in woman's love—in woman's devotion—the more after knowing the above stated. God bless the true heart wherever it may be found.—*Ex.*

Rigor of Southern Conscription.

Accounts come from all parts of the South of the suffering and alarm caused by the rebel conscription. A refugee from Arkansas states that 300 "jayhawkers," who defied the rebel conscript law, were in the mountains in Clark county. One thousand more are in Montgomery county, and openly defy the rebels. The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a conscription law similar to the enactments which are now carrying terror and ruin throughout Alabama and Mississippi. So odious is the law that the Planters' Banner, a rebel newspaper printed at Franklin, Louisiana, in the very heart of secession, does not hesitate to denounce it in severe terms.—The Banner says:

"The hard treatment Louisiana has received from the General Government is more than emulated by the State government. The Legislature and the Governor now propose to crucify the State, put everybody in the State from 17 to 50 that can handle a musket into camp, and in six months we shall have a state of affairs all over Louisiana worse than anything the State has ever seen before. Most of the men of the State, from 45 to 50 are utterly unfit for camp life, and if they are put into military camps, with a scanty supply of blankets and shoes, clothing and provisions, before the expiration of the time, one-third of them will be dead, one-third of them in miserably supplied hospitals, and the other third may be fit for duty; and the homes of our people, under the circumstances—God protect them! Poor, persecuted Louisiana! Washington, Richmond, Opelousas, all appear to be striking at her very vitals. In times like these it is difficult to tell whether it is the greater misfortune to be rich or to be poor, to be an old man or to be young, to be a man or a woman, an American or a Turk. If a man were right sure of Heaven, this would be a splendid time to die."

Another Heroine of the War.

A naval command should be bestowed on the heroine of this achievement. Among the American vessels captured by the pirite Retribution, was the American brigantine J. P. Ellicott of Bucksport, Me., A. Deveraux, Master. Her officers and crew were taken on board the pirate and placed in irons. A crew was put on board the brig, consisting of Gilbert Hay, Prizemaster, recently from Fort Lafayette; and John Gilbert, Mate; and five seamen. The Captain and Mate of the J. P. Ellicot were accompanied by their wives. The wife of the mate was left on board the brig.

This woman had cause to fear bad usage at the hands of the prizemaster and his mate, and managed to get them intoxicated, when she proposed to the seamen, who were mostly if not all colored people from St. Thomas, to make them prisoners and capture the vessel. She took iron handcuffs from her trunk and put the pirates in irons, and took possession of the vessel.

She had studied navigation on the voyage with her husband, and assumed command, sailed for St. Thomas, till she spoke a French vessel, which gave her the right course. She made Tortola, whence she was piloted by colored people to St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 17th ult. and placed the brig in the hands of the U. S. Consul, who put the master, mate and five seamen on board the U. S. steamer Alabama.

HOW TO TELL THEM.—Since the commencement of this war we have had among us a set of men, who, to say the least you can for them, are not entirely loyal. Scattered amongst us as they are, they can always be told. In the days of the revolution you could tell a tory, not only by the company he kept, but also by the conversation he indulged in. This rule holds good in our present perils. Whenever you find a man who curses the Abolitionists, damns the Black Republicans, and is terribly savage on the "free negroes," you may safely mark him down as a tory, and you may safely determine that he is a locofoco also. He will express his disapprobation of the Emancipation Proclamation, and is very much afraid of an insurrection among the masters. He is greatly troubled about political preaching, but is a firm believer in the divinity of slavery. He talks a great deal about the immense war debt we are contracting. He calls New Englanders fanatics and traitors. These are the tories of the present day. You can tell him at a glance in a crowd, his eye betrays him when the news of victory is heralded to us from the Army of the Republic, while the intelligence of defeat draws from him the exclamation, 'you can never subjugate the South.' These are the 'ear marks' of tories and traitors, and by applying this you can always tell them.

FIT WORK FOR COPPERHEADS.—The Copperhead Democracy in Montgomery and other counties are petitioning the Legislature for the passage of a law by which the appropriations made in the different counties of the Common wealth, for the relief the families of the men in the army, shall not be regarded as legal. The effect of such a law, were it to pass, would be to put a stop to the relief now afforded by the county funds. It is even hinted that there is a disposition manifested among the copperhead members of the Legislature to pass such a law, but the fear is that it would be stopped in the Senate, where the Republicans have a majority. This is certainly a well grounded fear.—Still, it is worth something to the volunteers to know that the Democracy which boast so much of their regard for the rights of southern slave drivers, are ready and anxious to starve the families of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. From one excess to another, is the career of Democracy disgraced. First, disfranchisement to the soldiers, and then starvation to the soldier's family. Truly such work is fitting for men who are engaged to destroy the last refuge of freedom on the face of the earth.

☞ Lieut. Col. J. H. Gould, commanding the 46th Indiana regiment, passed up to Cincinnati to-day to receive medical and surgical treatment. He reports all the Indiana troops with which he is acquainted in a perfect state of discipline and subordination—not the least sign of defection, except with the milk and water loyal men of the north, who stands by and allow treason to be plotted in their very faces. He says Vallandigham and his abettors, although the regiment is strongly Democratic, would not dare show their faces within gunshot of the members of the 46th. It is the same with nearly all the Illinois regiments.

☞ A little boundary war has broken out between California and Honey Lake Valley. Resistance was made by arms to a service of process by a California sheriff, six of his men being wounded. At last accounts, both parties were unconquered and defiant.

☞ We must not undervalue physicians. Perhaps the very fabric of society would fall without them—they are *pillers*!

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

Our Finances.

The financial measures of Congress invest Mr. Chase with more power than was ever before confided to any finance minister in any country. He is empowered to sell, at any price he pleases, $900,000,000 of bonds, to run as many years as he pleases, but not less than ten nor more than forty, and to bear any rate of interest he pleases, but not over six per cent. Next, he is authorized to issue $400,000,000 of Treasury notes, to run as long as he pleases, but not more than three years, to bear any rate of interest he pleases, under six per cent. and to be a legal tender, if he so declares them, or, if he prefers, to be merely interchangeable for legal tender notes on presentation. Finally, he is allowed—if he deems it necessary—to issue $150,000,000 more legal tender notes in the ordinary form, including the $100,000,000 lately authorized by joint resolution. These powers are as large as could be desired, and wholly relieve Congress from responsibility in the event of a failure of the financial administration. It was clear, some time ago, that nothing short of some such wholesale delegation of power as this would have rendered the position of the government safe throughout the recess.

The main reliance of the government during the next twelve months must continue to be, as it has been in the past, upon paper issues. Of course Congress has placed $550,000,000 more at the service of the Treasury—a sum so small, in view of the vast expenditures of government, that it will require close economy to make it last till July, 1864. This paper has been divided by Congress into legal tender notes, and notes convertible into legal tender, which will become a legal tender themselves whenever the Secretary chooses to say they are. But these distinctions appear to be more fanciful than practical. To be of use to the government all this paper must be, in name and effect, money; money that can be used to pay debts, buy supplies, and make good a bank account. If any part of this paper were so presented to the public as not to take the form and shape and to fill the uses of money, it would fail in its object of defraying the cost of the war. This is well understood at the Treasury Department; it is well known there that these new notes will be, in name and effect, money, though the interest on them may, perhaps, in an easy money market, tend to impede their free circulation. It seems unimportant whether they are made a legal tender or merely interchangeable for legal tender on demand.

Such, in a few words, is the financial programme for the year. That it will involve a great and unparalleled expansion of credit and inflation of prices is too clear to need demonstration. These are the inevitable drawbacks of all great wars, and it is equally idle to complain of or try to prevent them. The following table will show the amount of currency which we are going to have:

Amount of Paper Money Afloat and Authorized.	
Bank currency now afloat.....	$167,000,000
New b'k currency under Chase's act.....	300,000,000
Legal tender under acts of 1862.	300,000,000
Legal tender, under act of 1863.	150,000,000
Treasury notes convertible into legal tender.....	400,000,000
Postal currency	50,000,000
Total am't of paper money...	$1,367,000,000

This does not include $150,000,000 of new legal tender now authorized to be used in converting the Treasury notes.

As the total amount of paper money afloat in the whole country before the war was $216,000,000, it does not need much experience to perceive what must be the effect even of a prospective increase of paper issues to $1,367,000,000; and one cannot but feel amused at the simplicity of bankers who talk about this new plan making money dear, or of legislators who recommended it to Congress on the ground of its conservatism and its tendency to check the pending inflation. History will probably decide that, under the circumstances, this was the best practicable financial scheme, and that Congress had no choice but to adopt it, as the Secretary will have no choice but to carry it into effect. But a very few weeks will probably demonstrate the utter absurdity of the notion, which has been ventilated in Congress and in newspapers and which is still entertained by some of our bankers and financiers, that it is calculated to check expansion, or that it can do anything else than inflate, to an enormous extent, prices of all kinds.

War News.

The Phila. *Inquirer* of the 3d inst says: Again are we compelled to chronicle the loss of one of the Western fleet. A despatch from Captain Porter, dated February 27, announces that the *Indianola* had been attacked about 25 miles from the point where the despatch was dated, by the Rebel ram *Webb* and the *Queen of the West*, captured recently on the Red river by the enemy, and was finally injured to such an extent that her commander was compelled to surrender. The *Indianola* was one of the finest gun-boats of the squadron, and was considered invulnerable. She was built at Cincinnati, is of the "Monitor" pattern, with an oblong stationary turret, in which were mounted two heavy columbiads. She passed the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 13th ult., and was reported to be en route for the Red river, with a view of rescuing the capured steamer *Queen of the West*.

The pirate *Florida* captured and burned the ship *Jacob Bell*, of New York, bound to that city from China, with her cargo of sixteen hundred chests of tea.

A special dispatch dated Murfreesboro', 2d inst., says an expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the 4th Regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio, and 1st Tennessee, and 1,600 infantry, left Murfreesboro' and encountered the rebels at Bradyville. After a severe engagement the rebels were driven from the town, with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. Nine officers and eighty privates were captured, with three hundred new saddles and accoutrements, and a large collection of official orders, papers and private baggage. The enemy was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels.

☞ The New Orleans *Picayune* states that an attempt was made to shoot Major General Banks as he was about entering his carriage, at the ladies' entrance of the City Hotel, New Orleans, on the evening of the 12th ult. The weapon used was an air gun, and the bullet, after passing near where the General stood, was found on the opposite sidewalk. The person who made the base attempt disappeared at once, and at last accounts the police had not been successful in tracing out his identity.

THE BATTLE OF STONE RIVER.—The official report of Gen. Rosecrans of the battles near Murfreesboro has just been published. The battle was one of the bloodiest on record. Our entire number actually engaged was 43,400; our loss in killed and wounded, 8,778, or 20 per cent. of the whole force. The rebels engaged were about 63,000, and their loss, estimating from actual returns in three divisions, is set down at 14,560, or about 27 per cent.

NOTICE TO DESERTERS.—Deserters throughout the north and west had better pack their knapsacks, and hurry back to the Rappahannock. Gen. Hooker is about to issue an order giving them just 20 days in which to save themselves from the fate to which he has made up his mind to subject deserters.

☞ Nearly all the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature withdrew on Wednesday, 25th ult., and left the body without a quorum. It was done to prevent the passage by the Democrats of an unconstitutional bill to strip the Governor of all power over the State militia.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Wm. R Smith, of Co. C, 76th Reg't. (Keystone Zouaves) Pa. Vol., for a copy of a neat little paper called the *New South*, printed at Port Royal, S. C.

☞ Four persons have been convicted of treason in the United States Court of Indiana, for resisting the arrest of deserters in that State.

☞ The Southwark Bank (Philadelphia) was redeeming its notes, on Friday last, in gold and silver.

☞ Congress adjourned on Wednesday at noon.

TUMBLING DOWN.—Gold in New York fell 5 cents on Wednesday.

For The Blair County Whig.

SINKING VALLEY, Feb. 24, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: It having been announced that the Rev. D. Schindler would deliver an address at the Lutheran Church, in our valley, on the state of our country, a meeting was held, which was opened with prayer, and organized by calling H. Cryder to the Chair, and appointing M. Luther Fleck, Secretary.

On motion, the President was instructed to appoint a committee to draft resolutions.

The President appointed David Crawford, James Stewart, Armstrong Crawford, Harvey Wilson and John H. Morrow as committee.

The committee having retired, the speaker read a portion of Scripture from the first part of Romans xiii. He then proceeded with his address, which was delivered in an able and eloquent manner, and listened to with profound attention.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker, after which the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There now exists a rebellion in our beloved country against the government and the administration of the same; and whereas, we see with sorrow in our midst those who openly abet and encourthe enemies of the government and mankind in the wicked work of overturning our constitutional liberties; and, whereas, we believe it is our solemn duty and highest privilege to inflict the severest punishment on armed traitors, and that to this end the administration must be sustained; therefore,

Resolved, That we here assembled without respect to party, do pledge our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honors for the maintenance of our constitutional liberties, for the suppression of the great Southern rebellion, for the punishment of traitors, North as well as South; for the support of the administration legally in power.

Resolved, That we especially hold in contempt those men in our midst who prate about peace, in the face of an insolent and murderous enemy—an enemy that has butchered our sons and fathers, and filled our land with desolation, mourning and wo.

Resolved, That for the suppression of this unhallowed and infernal treason, we call upon our President to use every means in his power, to make use of every dollar, and every sinew, black as well as white, in the the nation.

Resolved, That the present peace party has no foundation in its petitions, and in the language of Gen. Rosecrans, "He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; and he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

Resolved, That believing the proclamation of freedom to be the master-stroke at the rebellion, we do most heartily endorse it, not only as a war measure, but equally an act of eternal justice, for the issuing and endorsement of which, nations unborn will "Rise up and call us blessed."

On motion, a speech of Mr. Funk, of the Illinois Legislature was read, which drew forth rounds of applause from the audience.

On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Blair County Whig and Hollidaysburg Register.

After singing "My country 'tis of thee," &c., the benediction was pronounced.

HENRY CRYDER, Pres.
M. LUTHER FLECK, Sec'y.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to the Workingmen of Manchester.

The moral forces that are at work in this great conflict are mightier than are the military or the political, and among these forces the sublime attitude taken and maintained by the suffering men of Manchester, in England, on the side of Liberty, will ever be regarded as among the greatest. But this needed just one thing more, and that Mr. Lincoln has furnished in the subjoined letter. To see the head of one of the greatest nations of the earth addressing the poor and suffering people of a sister nation—suffering for our sakes—in words of sympathy and kindness, as men and brethren, and, as such, his equals, is a spectacle that the world has rarely witnessed since He was here who said, "I CALL YOU NOT SERVANTS, BUT FRIENDS:"

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

To the Workingmen of Manchester:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent to me on the eve of the new year.

When I came on the 4th day of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whosoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of Government, and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of Governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results, which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influence of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial towards mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances, to some of which you kindly allude, induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country, only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic

I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human Slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to a severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt.—Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and re-inspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortunes may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations, will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Organized Loyalty.

Hear what that earnest and well tried soldier, Major Gen. Lew. Wallace, said at a great meeting in Cincinnati last Tuesday evening, in response to the noble and patriotic appeal of the soldiers of Ohio, now in the field. He tells us of our danger, what we ought to do, and how to do it:

I solemnly warn you, citizens of Cincinnati, and citizens of the North, everywhere, that terrible dangers threaten yourselves, your government and your armies. These impending dangers are not to be found in rebel camps, *but in the condition of affairs at home. I solemly warn you that a wide spread and insidious conspiracy is on foot, which promises revolution and ruin.*—Where is this revolution? I ask, where is it not? Judge of its universality, when even New England is deeply tainted with it, and rotting to the core. It is boasted that this conspiracy involves an organization of 80,000 men in Ohio, of 70,000 in Indiana, and of 100,000 in Illinois. I am compelled to say to-night, that every citizen should be on the alert to watch this thing. Nothing else but such action on your part can fully nerve the heart of the army—lion-hearted though it be. What does this conspiracy propose? It proposes, first, peace; next, secession of the West from the East. You may ask, how do I know this thing? I know it from revelations in the Indiana District Courts. I can read it in the signs of the times everywhere. I can read it in the growing and mischieviously expressed dissatisfaction with the government—in the depreciation of currency—in the attempt to demoralize the army.

I have given you the alarm. What do I advise? I advise you to *organize*, not politically, *but in the style of soldiers.* Organize for your lives, for your property, for the peace of society and of the Government. When the proceedings of this vast assemblage shall reach the army, they will be pleased and happy. But they would infinitely rather hear that the whole North was A VAST MILITARY ORGANIZATION than to hear the most eloquent expressions of loyalty, or read the most glowing resolutions in the world. It is in this organization, which should be instantaneous, that you will command the most earnest prayers and blessings of the army.—*The army is true—it is loyal.* How true and loyal, these battle-stained banners, which have been baptized in fire, will attest. Do you remember that the soldiers in the field have a right to complain of you?—Fancy them hovering around their campfires, warming their chilled fingers over the dying embers, and fancy what must be their conversation. They must say "we entered the service with the blessings and generous injunctions of our fellow-citizens. The preacher in the pulpit pointed out our path into the army, as a solemn and honorable obligation. Our mothers and sisters kissed us, and through their tears told us that the war was just and holy, and murmured not at the sacrifice. How is it that to-day, those whom we left behind, see this vast treasonable and fearful organization in our midst, without girding on the armor instantly to give it battle. You told us when the war was over you would receive us with praise, with open arms and loud expressions of gratitude everywhere. Now there will be no gratitude, no laurels, no open arms, and our very rags will be an insignia for hissing and scorn."

Fellow-citizens, will you permit this thing? *Stand by the army—everything depends upon it.* What though you are subject to privations at home? What tho' you even go to the hard bread and spoiled pork of the soldier, stand by the army, for God's sake stand by it. What though your families give up their luxuries, and your daughters wear the laces of their grandmothers? What though traffic diminishes and steamboats lie rotting at your wharves, be content, and stand firm. Stand by the army, and rest assured the army will stand by you. [Immense cheering.]

The Engagement between the Alabama and Hatteras.

United States Ship St. Lawrence,
Key West, Feb. 17.

SIR—Having seen in several papers an account of the loss, and also the armament of the United States steamship Hatteras, I wish to state these facts. On the 8th of Jan. we received orders in New Orleans to take a draft of men, who had belonged to the Westfield, to the Brooklyn, the flagship at Galveston, and commence operations at that place. We arrived on the 18th, and on that afternoon commenced bombarding the fortifications until sundown, when we ceased firing. The next day being Sunday, there was no fighting.

At 3 o'clock signals from the Brooklyn, announcing a strange sail in the offing, and for us to get under weigh in chase, were made to us. Twenty minutes after three we made the strange sail out to be a barque under easy sail; at half-past six we came within two miles of her, when she hoisted English colors; it now began to grow dark. At seven o'clock we were nearly alongside; at ten minutes past seven our captain hailed her, when she answered it was her Majesty's steamer Petral. Then our captain answered he would send a boat on board, and lowered the gig for that purpose, when we received a hail from them, wishing to know what steamer was that, and our captain answered United States steamer Hatteras. Then he reiterated, "This is the Confederate steamer Alabama—fire!" They had tried to get in a raking position, but we were too wide awake for them.

The moment the order to fire from them was given, we received their starboard broadside, consisting of a 105-pounder rifle pivot gun, 4 long 32's, one 8-inch double fortified pivot, and one 20-pounder rifled Dahlgren gun, which we returned with two 32 medium guns, and one 30-pounder rifled gun. Then commenced a running fight. We got our 20-pounder rifled gun over on the port side, and well she did her duty; there was no flinching, and our gallant captain well sustained the reputation that fame had given him. "Give it to them, my boys, give it to them," he said; "the stars and stripes must never come down," and three hearty cheers followed his words.

But what was a shell like her to a staunch built corvette like the Alabama? She peeled our iron plates off in a few minutes, and then came the terrible news that our engine was destroyed and we were on fire in three different places. "Drown the magazine," was the first order. By this time she had seven feet of water in the hold and she had keeled over three streaks to port. The port battery was thrown over, and in a few moments she righted. Then, when we could not return a single shot and she was sinking fast, the order was reluctantly given to fire a lee gun, which was done.

The great disparity between the two vessels was in the weight of metal. At her first broadside she threw 324 lbs. at us, which fairly staggered us—and was returned from our port-broadside with two 32's and one 30 lb. rifle, all the available force we had at command. Weight thrown, 94 lbs.; disparity between the two broadsides, 224 lbs. We struck the Alabama seven times between wind and water and thirteen shots above her water line. The pumps had to be kept going to keep her afloat, from the time of our capture until we arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Frightful Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills.

At two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, from some cause which will probably never be known, the packing house and one of the mills belongiug to the Dupont works, near Wilmington, Del., blew up, scattering the buildings like chaff, killing thirteen of the operators, and shaking the earth for many miles around.

These mills are situate on the Brandywine, a stream flowing past the town of Wilmington, Del. They are about three and a half miles from the town. They comprise three massive stone buildings, erected against the side of a hill, each of which is scarce less strong than a fortress. Not far from them is a cluster of houses occupied by the operatives in the mills It is called Dupontville. Its residents work in the mills, and are devotedly attached to their employers, the Messrs. Dupont. Previous calamities have occurred at these mills. Men have lost their lives, but their families remain to this day in the care of their employers, one of whom Mr. Alexis Dupont it will be remembered, was a victim with his work people.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday, a dull, heavy sound like the distant roar of cannon, shook the town of Wilmington. The occupants of the houses simultaneously rushed into the streets while upon every tongue rang the words, "The Powder mills!" "The powder mills." Horses were harnessed by those having them at command, and instantly there was a rush by a multitude of people, mounted and on foot, for the scene of the supposed disaster.

The massive stone walls were hurled so far that not a stone composing them is recognizable. The sound of the explosion was so terribly deafening, that the families of the workmen living in the adjacent hamlet were stunned as by an electric stroke. It was some minutes before the smoke cleared away, and the effects of the tremendous convulsion were apparent. When the Wilmington people reached the spot they found a harrowing sight—a sight that by nothing else could have been presented. Some dozen or more of people were killed, and half frantic mothers and children were shrieking, among the debris of the buildings for those of their kindred supposed to have been at the time upon the spot. The quantity of powder was much less than usual, for a recent delivery had taken place, but enough remained to blow into the far distance every vestage of the mills, and to shake the earth for miles around.

In Philadelphia, fully thirty-three miles distant, the shock was very severe, and was generally attributed to an earthquake. Windows rattled, plastered walls cracked, crockery were tumbled from shelves, and in some places fissures opened in the ground. People generally, in the quiet or retired parts of the city, came into the streets from their houses, while those already in the streets stood almost motionless, gazing on vacancy, as if trying to fathom the depth of space—wondering what it was all about.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Great Battle at Vicksburg--Heavy Losses on both Sides--No Decided Result.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—The Petersburg Express, of last Saturday, says that a great battle had been fought at Vicksburg, with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success.

EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

Six Union Gunboats in the Atchafalaya River.

CAIRO, March 3.—The Memphis Bulletin, of Saturday, says we have reports, which are confidently believed in well informed circles, that the Rebels are evacuating Vicksburg.

The gunboat Carondelet and five others are reported as having reached the Tallahatchie river via Yazoo Pass.

The reports are still favorable from Lake Providence.

About a mile of the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Macon, has been submerged for several days, and the bridges have sunk so that the trains cannot run.

This news needs confirmation.

Capture of Fort McAllister.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Springfield Republican of yesterday published a despatch dated Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 22, stating that Fort McAllister was captured yesterday with a mile and a half of rifle pits, by the 47th New York regiment, with the aid of boats. The 47th lost 150 in killed, wounded and missing. Two regiments had been sent to reinforce them.

The Recent Disgraceful Affair near Strasburg, Va.

WHEELING, W. V., March 1.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer under date of Winchester, 30th ult, gives the following particulars of the recent disgraceful affair between a portion of our troops and the enemy on the 25th. A Rebel Cavalry scout, 80 strong, came inside our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired, capturing a cavalry picket of twelve men. Five hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania and New York cavalry, sent in pursuit, recaptured beyond Strasburg most of the prisoners and horses, and also a number of rebel prisoners.

The commander of our detachment transcended his orders, and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the Rebel pickets, he stood parleying in the road, without guarding against surprise. The enemy returned in force, charged upon and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing 200 in a flight of 20 miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy!

Loss of the Queen of the West.

CAIRO, SATURDAY. Feb. 28, 1863.

Full dispatches in regard to the capture of the Queen of the West by the Rebels have been received. The day before her capture she went down below Chafalaya a few miles and captured a Rebel train of 17 wagons. Upon returning, those who captured the wagon train were fired upon by guerrillas near Semmsport. On the next morning a force was landed who destroyed all the buildings in the vicinity. The Queen of the West is considerably damaged by the Rebel fire. These steamers which accompanied her were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the Rebels.

Taxes Due to the State.

On Wednesday, a statement was presented to the Board of Revenue Commissioners, showing the amount due the Commonwealth, for taxes on real and personal property, from the various counties, at the date of the last settlement. From this statement it appears that the

Whole am't then due was	$597,882 94
Paid since settlement,	31,969 75
Still due	$565,913 19

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ Squire Bowers committed James Lagard and Henry Fry to jail for kicking up a row on Cherry alley, on Monday.

☞ We have a house in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from and after the 1st. day of April next, for $75.

☞ Ferdinand Murray, residing in this place, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday, by cutting his throat with a razor, but was prevented by persons present.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Altoona was held on the 26th of Feb. 1863, to decide in regard to the building of a Market House and Town Hall.

☞ We learn that Joseph Kemp, Esq. of this place, has leased the Williamsburg Furnace, and intends to go to work at once to place it in repair.

☞ Thomas E. Knox, one of our colored citizens, is recruiting in this place for the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, (colored.)

☞ On Sunday week, Rev. Wm. Lee Spottswood, paster in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Altoona, for the past two years, preached his farewell sermon.

☞ The new German Lutheran Church in Altoona, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday the 15th inst. Several eminent ministers from a distance will be present and assist in the dedicatory services. The public are respectfully invited to attend. An extra train will leave Altoona for Hollidaysburg at the conclusion of the services.

Capt. Hamill.

We notice in the list of Army officers confirmed by the U. S. Senate last week, the name of our friend *Samuel Royer Hamill, Esq.*, of Williamsburg, who is appointed Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. This is a good appointment. We have no doubt that the gallant Captain will fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government.

☞ We had quite a number of our military friends visit us during the past week. Among them were Col. Higgins, Lieut. Jas. Mitchel, Lieut. Dougherty, Capt. Arthur Gilbert, and private Wm. Cox. They all speak well of the condition of the army, and predict that when the mud permits, Gen. Hooker will give the rebels a threshing that they will not soon forget.

☞ The remains of James Gibboney and James Riddle, sons of D. C. Gibbony, of Duncansville, and J. B. Riddle, of Frankstown township, and members of the 125th Regiment, who fell at the battle of Antietam, were brought home on the 26th ult. They were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery, below town, on Saturday the 28th ult., and were followed to their last resting place by a large number of relatives and friends.

☞ The following are the officers for Frankstown township, elected at the late election:

Justice of the Peace—S R. Confer.
Constable—Joseph Stiffler.
Assessor—Levi Crumbecker.
Judge—Joseph Slippey.
Inspectors—Geo. Leamer, D. S. Markey.
School Directors—Jonathan Slippey, G. W. Cunningham, D. C. Irwin.
Supervisors—M. K. Moore, Jno. Keller.
Auditor—Samuel Smith.
Township Clerk—David Blyler.

☞ The attention of School Directors in this county is invited to the following section of a new law recently passed in relation to their duties. It is section 18 of the Common School Law, passed 18th April, 1862:

"That it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors in each School District, to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district in not less than ten written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

☞ The Phila. Express was thrown off the track on Monday morning by coming in contact with a quantity of earth and loose rock which slipped from the mountain side below Perryville, Pa. The locomotive, the baggage, express and one passenger car were clearly thrown over the embankment into the river, and sank in some ten feet of water. After the locomotive had ran off the track and gone over the bank into the river, the baggage and express cars ran past and fell over into the river ahead of the locomotive, whilst the first passenger car fell right on top of the locomotive, smashing it all to atoms. In the latter car two passengers were killed and seventeen injured, five of these severely. The car was broken into small pieces, and it is almost incredible to believe that so few of the passengers were hurt. The engineer is severely scalded, and will hardly survive. The express messenger and baggage master, who were supposed to be killed, were found several hours after the accident standing in an upright position in their cars in the river, with the water up to their chins, alive and uninjured, but the goods and baggage had wedged them in so completely, that they could not extricate themselves, unless assistance was rendered. They were immediately relieved after their discovery, and are doing well.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 6, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75@7,00
Extra " "	6,50@6,75
Superfine,	6,25@6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,60
Red " "	1,50
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,25
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, March 3d, by Rev. D. Schindler, Mr. A. M. LINDSEY and Miss HARRIET GEESEY, all of Frankstown.

On the 26th of Feb., Mr. SAMUEL W. GRABILL, of the vicinity of Martinsburg, to Miss MARY E. BALTZLEY of Claysburg, Blair county.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., in Blair township, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH MYERS, aged 82 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

On the same day, in Freedom township, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Henry and Maria Thomas, aged 4 years and 17 days.

In Antis tp., Feb. 19th, 1863, JAMES SCOTT, son of Dr. R., and M. Annie Clark, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. and 10 days.

In Altoona, on the 18th ult., Mr. BENJ. E. FEW, aged 55 yrs. 9 mos. and 5 days.

In Bedford, on the 18th ult., SAMUEL RADLBAUGH, Esq., aged 48 years, 1 mo., and 22 days.

At the residence of his son, in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford co., on the 17th ult., WILLIAM KRIECHBAUM, in the 95th year of his age. He voted for George Washington, the first President of the United States, and was the oldest man in the county when he died, except one.

On the 12th ult, JOHN BECK, of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon co., aged 81 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Mr. Beck was born in the State of Maryland but his parents emigrated to this neighborhood when he was in childhood; so that his memory is with the early days and first settlement of this part of the country. All knew him as a reliable man, only those however, who knew him intimately can fully appreciate his merit and comprehend the loss the community has sustained in his death. As a parent he wvs kind and affectionate—as a neighbor gentle and peaceable—as a business man just and honest, as a Christian moral, humble and consistent. These excellencies were not affected, but were the spontaneous offspring of deeply rooted principle. His death leaves a vacuum in society, and robs it of the effect of integrity, truth and virtue so clearly exemplified in his life. He has left a respectable family of children, and a large relationship to mourn their loss, while he no doubt rejoices in the gain, the happiness and glory of a paradisical home.—*Hunt. Jour.*

Dissolution of Law Partnership.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel S. Blair and John Dean has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership accounts can be settled with either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR,
JOHN DEAN.

Hollidaysburg, March 1, 1863.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Kemberling, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to hear and report upon the exceptions filed to the Administration account of James Condron, acting administrator of Daniel Kemberling, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1863, where and when all persons interested are requested to attend.

March 7, 1863. AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg,

On Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the corner of Juniata and Wayne streets, fronting on Juniata street 61 feet, and extending back 157 feet to an alley, being lot No. 145 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected one three story brick hotel, a good stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rose Dougherty, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half of the unsold lots in the town of Tipton, Blair county, the whole tract or plot being bounded as follows: Beginning at a small garden 33 feet distant from the centre line of the Penna. Railroad; thence along said road 2110 feet to a post, thence north 32 degrees west 872 feet to a post, thence by two lines equal and parallel with the above lines to the place of beginning.

ALSO,

All that lot or piece of ground lying between the above described tract and Tipton Run, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the third corner of the first described tract, at the southwest corner of Pine and Forest streets; thence through a marked white oak south 35 degrees west 613 8-10 feet to the edge of Tipton Run; thence along said Run to the east side of Spruce street extended 338½ feet north 68 degrees west, until it reaches the first described tract at Pine street, being the same premises which Wm. P. Dysart and Elizabeth his wife, by indenture bearing date ———, duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did grant and convey to Herman Haupt in fee &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Herman Haupt.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28.

☞ **The Dedication** of the GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH of Altoona, Blair county, Pa., will take place on the 15th of March The Ministers present from a distance will be:

German—Revs. R. Neumann, of Pittsburg, and J. Kuhlmann, of Wilmore, Cambria co.

English—Rev. J. Yingling, of Bedford, Pa., Rev. B. Crist, of Birmingham; Huntingdon co., Pa., and many others.

German service in the morning at 10 o'clock, which will be preached by the Rev. R. Neuman, of Pittsburg

English in the afternoon, by R. Yingling. In the evening by Rev. B. Crist.

There will be an extra train from Altoona for Hollidaysburg after the services, so that all who will come over from Hollidaysburg, Duncansville, or elsewhere, can come home the same day.

Feb. 28. JOHN H. SCHMIDT, Pastor.

Estate of George Focht, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Geo. Focht, late of Woodberry tp., dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situated in Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to be presented at the adjourned Court, March 18th, 1863:

Ellen Fritchey, Wholesale. Altoona.
Wm. F. Bridenthal, Tavern, Martinsburg.
Feb. 21, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills—Call on the Editor.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

THE largest Commercial School in the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3000 students in five years, from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz;

MERCANTILE,
MANUFACTURERS,
STEAMBOAT, and
BANK BOOK-KEEPING.

First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Surveying, Engineering and Mathematics generally.

$35,00

Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in postage stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb 14, 1863. Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.—The Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District want a teacher to take charge of Male School No 3, in said borough the balance of the school year. Wages $35 per month.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Pres't.
Jas. D. Rea, Sec'y. [Feb. 7, 1863.

Andrew Eckel,
Dealer in
Tobacco. Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

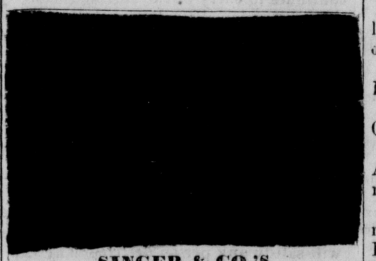
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb 7, 1863

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14



SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-18-3-12

KEMBLE & HOBART,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1863] KEMBLE & HOBART.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary ruboer.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons who in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses,

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

☞ Money of the United States only received.

☞ No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN'Y.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JULY.				1	2	3	4
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AUGUST.							1
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	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANES, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone. Apply to

J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

POETRY.

The Spiritual Railway.

The following lines were found in a Railway Station House in England; supposed to be written by a gentleman who had been there detained:

The line to heaven by Christ was made,
With heavenly truths the rails are laid
From earth to heaven; the line extends
To life eternal, where it ends.

Repentance is the station house
Where passengers are taken in;
No fee for them is there to pay,
For Jesus is himself the way.

The Bible is the engineer,
It points the way to heaven so clear;
Through tunnels dark and dreary here,
It does the way to glory steer.

God's love 's the fire, his truth the steam,
Which drives the engine and the train;
All you who would to glory ride,
Must come to Christ, in him abide.

The first, the second, and third class,
Repentance, Faith, and Holiness;
You must the way to glory gain,
Or you with Christ can never reign.

Come, then, poor sinner, now's the time,
At any station on the line;
If you repent and turn from sin,
The train will stop and take you in.

THE FARMER.

Regularity of Feeding.

Regularity of feeding is one of the most essential things in bringing through your cattle in a prosperous condition. My idea is feeding but twice in twenty-four hours—as soon as light in the morning, and as late as I can at night. I have tried feeding three and even four times a day, but have settled upon the twice a day system—for the reason that when so fed all is eaten up clean and nothing wasted; then the cattle lie down to chew their cud, contented until the hour for feed again; while by the former (three or four times a day) system they are constantly expectant of something more, and are always uneasy and restless, never quiet.

Are the sheep provided with shelter from the rain, snow and changes of weather, so that the draft upon their system for heat to dry their wet fleeces is not an over tax on them at an enormous expense of food, lambs and wool? A little care *now* will add much to their comfort, lessen the expenses, and pay a larger income on money invested. Stop the cracks and thus prevent the leaks is my motto, believing "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Are there good substantial racks for their fodder out of doors? It will do after the old school practice to feed on the ground in frozen weather, but the racks must be used in open, muddy weather, or waste at least one-third of their fodder. Are you looking to your interests for the present and the future for your profits?—feed a little grain, but feed it regularly; a gill of corn a day per head to those sheep will perhaps give you a pound of wool extra next spring, which will furnish you not less than fifty cents. A little at stated times is all they need to pay us in good feelings—to see sleek fat cattle and sheep—if not in a full purse at market time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Starting on a Poor Farm.

I am a great friend to the improvement and culture of the soil. Being a poor man, and having nothing to start with, I bought one of the poorest farms in the township. My plan for enriching the soil was this: First, plow deep, then seed with wheat; in the spring sow clover on the field, the summer after I take off the crop I pasture one season, and the next summer I let the clover grow up and come out in bloom, and when the heads begin to turn brown I take my three horse plow and break up the land nine inches deep, let it lie until the first week in September, then I take my two horse plow and go four inches deep, and then sow in wheat again. The year following, in the spring, turn up for corn to the depth of nine inches, as at first.

With this plan, and what manure I can command, I have succeeded well, and the poorest land we have can be made to produce equal to the Miami Valley.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To Test the Quality of Wool.—A Texas paper says: "Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-three of the spirals of folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest Electoral or Saxon wool grown. Of course when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of the wool becomes relatively inferior. Many test have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test every farmer has in his possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgement of the quality of all kinds of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool-grows do not rank as wool, but as hair, on accont of the hardness and straitness of the fibre.

Brown Bread.—A very nice loaf of brown bread may be made in the following manner, and it will seldom trouble the most delicate stomach. One and a half pints of Indian meal, one and a half pints of Graham or coarse wheat meal, one and a half pints of sour milk, two small teaspoons soda, three spoons molasses and one teaspoons of salt. Dissolve the soda in about half a pint of hot water and mix all together. Bake two or three hours in a slow oven. This loaf is very nice to be steamed in a deep pot with a tight cover, and don't let the water get into the pail.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills—Call on the Editor.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 8-1-28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A New England)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

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EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

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THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

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BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, [redacted] will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for Pearly White and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

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Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

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Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Lovain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

$40. WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the Adams Sewing Machine Company. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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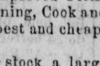

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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The Whig is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

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THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to teh Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THE subscribers having leased the FORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

NEW
GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
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SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 **E. G. PRICE.**